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BURLINGTON, THURSDAY, AUG. 24

WANTED.

When you want anything, advertise in the new special column of this paper. Some bargains are offered there this week which it will pay you to read about. See page two. This paper has more than 25,000 readers every week and one cent a word will reach them all.

Accounts of allied success are now almost as uninterrupted as were former reports of the death of the crown prince of Germany, and the demise of Villa.

By the way, why should the responsibility of the forthcoming withdrawal of the American forces from Mexico be thrown on an international commission? If the troops are not needed there, they should be withdrawn at once; they have no business there. If they are needed there, then the administration has no business to withdraw them. Which is it?

The suggestion that politics had something to do with calling the Vermont Legislature into extra session is made in various directions. We do not believe it. If, however, this should prove to be the case and Governor Gates should approve the resulting measures, it would knock whatever United States senatorial chances he may have into a "cocked hat." There are some things for which Vermont will not stand, and peanut politics at the expense of many thousands of dollars to the taxpayers is one of them. Such a move would make great campaign material for the opponents of Governor Gates.

THE RIGHT OF WAY.

Two auto rules of the road seem to conflict so as to bring two cars together in collision occasionally, as happened disastrously on Shelburne road. An auto keeps to the right of the road. When it is to pass a vehicle in front going in the same direction, it sounds its horn and turns to the left. This would be in the path of an auto approaching from the opposite direction. Since the auto turning to the left to pass is off from its own side of the road, it should stop as soon as it sees it is to meet another auto approaching and give the latter right of way. It is well for chauffeurs to assume that when their machines are off from the right side of the road they are always in a danger zone, with unusual care on their own part as a natural consequence.

JUSTICE FOR OUR SOLDIER BOYS.

Now that President Wilson has vetoed the army bill, there is a great opportunity for the Vermont delegation in Congress to make a bold stand for adequate compensation for the men who risk their lives for their country, and especially those having dependent families.

Why should this great nation of unlimited resources and wealth pay its soldiers only \$15 a month for this sacrifice when Canada pays \$32, of which \$15 goes to dependent wife or mother. Why should we stand for national preparedness, and then ask a State to make up to its own soldiers a decent living wage?

How can any intelligent thinker expect "men to be men" in the field when we ask them to risk their lives for us for only \$15 a month in this age of high cost of living?

Is the United States army reduced to the basis of a charitable institution? If so, farewell patriotism as exemplified in military service.

WHY THE DIRECT PRIMARY APPEALS TO VOTERS.

One Vermont newspaper finds fault because it requires so much effort on the part of candidates under the direct nomination system to get into touch with the voters individually.

Bless you, that is the chief merit of the direct primary, namely, that it forces candidates to consult with the voters individually instead of feeling some party leader, who will attend to the duty of rounding up delegates in a convention packed for some machine "tool."

The voters of Chittenden county are being consulted by candidates as never before. The same thing is true of every other county. The people rather like this sort of novel experience, and they want to see it continued.

Another argument is that the direct primary makes it possible for rich men to run for office, and shuts out the poor man. The law operates directly contrary to the way stated.

In 1902 four rich men were candidates for the republican nomination for governor. No poor man would have dreamed of entering the field against them late in the day.

STILL PLAYING FOX AND GEESE WITH MEXICAN ISSUE.

On August 12 the Wilson administration issued an order for the transportation of 25,000 additional troops to the Mexican border. The order embraced the Vermont troops still at the training grounds near Fort Ethan Allen, and it stated that Kentucky, Ohio and Vermont troops were to move as quickly as possible, without waiting until recruited to mobilization strength.

The full military significance of this announcement does not appear until one knows that there are already 100,000 of the National Guard and 50,000 of the United States regulars on or near the Mexican border, and that the carrying out of the order quoted would make our forces in the Rio Grande region aggregate the large number of 175,000 men.

This order was issued after the Wilson literary bureau sent out from Washington the announcement of the practical settlement of the Mexican problem through the agreement of both governments concerned to submit the whole matter to a commission representing the two nations.

The vacillation of the Wilson administration with reference to all foreign questions is illustrated and demonstrated anew by what has followed. The war department has now countermanded the order for the sending of the additional 25,000 troops to Mexico. The excuse given is the possibility of a strike of the 400,000 railroad employees involved in the present labor controversy.

This excuse is as insufficient and misleading as it is insulting to the intelligence of the American people and especially to the trainmen of the United States now standing for their rights. It involves the idea that the conductors and engineers and other trainmen calling for an eight hour day would do violence requiring troops to protect trains, and also that the few troops remaining would be sufficient in such a case to guard all the railroads in the United States. Either supposition is the height of absurdity and illustrates anew the utter inability of the Wilson administration to grasp and deal intelligently and effectively with practical questions that constantly arise in connection with both the domestic affairs and the foreign relations of this great nation. If the troops were needed there has been no development to warrant their withholding, if they were not, the order for their moving to Mexico was inexcusable. Choose which.

Despite the claim of the administration that it has solved the Mexican situation, the taxpayers of Vermont have been forced, through the mistake of the federal government or of Vermont's administration, to go to the expense of relieving distress occasioned by the continued maintenance of a force of 150,000 men in the Rio Grande region.

Manifestly some one has blundered tremendously. Secretary Baker of the war department at Washington in addition to the order quoted, has made public a letter bearing on the question of relief. He says in part:

"A call to arms upon any body of men in the country, except the regular army, who make a profession of the military life, would inevitably interrupt business, professional and personal careers.

"The department regrets these inconveniences and hopes that the emergency will rapidly disappear and that there will be such a restoration of order and security on the frontier as will permit the speedy return of these citizen soldiers to their several civilian pursuits.

"In the meantime the department has taken steps to mitigate and relieve as far as possible the unusual and exceptional hardships which have arisen in classes especially subject to distress by reason of the service demanded. To the extent that can be done, in fact, it will be done, but the primary consideration must be the safety of our border and the preservation and protection of the lives of our citizens there."

It took the Wilson administration three years to find this out, and to-day our navy, the most effective weapon against Mexico, is not utilized.

Announcement was made some time ago by the war department that members of the National Guard having dependent families relying upon them would be sent home.

The reason advanced for the extra session of the Vermont Legislature is the large amount—over \$10,000—which will be required to relieve the members of the Vermont National Guard called to the Mexican service having dependent families. Which government is at fault?

We have insisted all along and we still insist that Vermont should have seen to it that the war department carried out its duty as to dependent families of members of the National Guard. These troops have been taken out of the control of the State. They are engaged in service for the nation. It is for the nation to bear the burden of their support. National defence is a national duty. Where the responsibility for failure to relieve these men who have responded to the call of patriotism will ultimately rest, remains to be determined. The fact remains that someone has woefully blundered.

That politics has figured largely in this whole miserable Mexican business is printed by no less a journal than the democratic Brooklyn Eagle, which is trying hard to support President Wilson for re-election, but evidently finds it hard work.

The Eagle prints a letter written by an officer of the Brooklyn National Guard to his wife, and evidently not intended for publication. The Brooklyn officer says in part:

"Ninety per cent. of the men in this camp are sick of it and can't get moved home too quick," the officer declares.

"This whole blamed business was a political wire. We all see that now, and if the United States had not sent the National Guard down here at the time they did and for the purpose they did the National Guard would never have been federalized. Since we have been here we have had three workouts on one small problem and drilled about five days besides, and the other days dug streets and canals or had to stick to tents.

This is not my own personal opinion alone, but I write it after talking to men in my own and other companies.

"Here is our argument: Over 50 per cent. of our enlisted strength are new men who enlisted after June 19 in the hope that their country needed their services to protect their country. They enlisted not because they wanted to join the National Guard, but to fight. If they wanted to join the National Guard they would have been in before. Now that there is no prospect of fight they want to get back to their work."

"It is true that some will have to stay, but we think for the organizations in which the largest part of the enlisted strength is made up of business men that some effort should be made to get them home, and when the whole thing is investigated as it surely will be, you will find the opposition to this will come from the politicians who have the grafting contractors for their friends.

"Everything here quiet as a graveyard, but another glittering newspaper article, 'Wells Almost Knocked Off Bridge by Mexicans,' sometime ago no doubt made a big stir. No word of truth in it, but the real truth is that there is so little or rather no excitement here, that they are hard put to get news and, believe me, in another week you will hardly ever see anything in the paper because there won't be anything to write about. But they will have some further excuse for keeping us down here. Watch!

"There certainly is a ring of truth in the republican charges that the administration swore the National Guard into the regular army under false pretenses."

That is the sort of thing the taxpayers of Vermont are being asked to support by going to the expense of an extra session of the Legislature, which will mean altogether probably over \$20,000. The more we study this whole Mexican proposition, the more satisfied we become that President Wilson set out to parallel President Polk's exploitation of Mexico for political purposes, and got cold extremities. Meanwhile, the soldiers are doing mere police duty that should never have been made necessary or even a plausible pretext for military show.

In 1906 Senator Page and ex-Governor Fletcher, two rich men, had fairly well covered the field, when Governor Gates, a comparatively poor man, or at least one

a direct voice in selecting a candidate, and he stood on a fair a show with the voters as any other candidate.

We do not worry about any man trying at the extra session of the Legislature to emulate the direct primary. Too many of the members of the present Legislature are candidates for other offices now or expect to be in the future, to fly directly in the face of the people by taking from them the right to vote for their own candidates for nomination, just as they are about to enjoy that privilege for the first time, or even to do anything to emulate a voter's direct vote. The voters of Vermont are not to be mocked in this way by tricky politicians.

DEVELOPING VERMONT'S FORESTRY.

Many parts of the country are feeling seriously the effects of the denuding of the hills of their forest growth. This is particularly true of Vermont. Older residents can easily recall the time when some of our streams, now dry part of the year, afforded uninterrupted power for mills on their banks.

The Vermont Forestry association has set out with the laudable purpose of restoring our timber growth and incidentally regulating the flow of the waters from melting snow in our hills, and thus equalizing our water power. Its purposes are set forth in detail as follows:

"The association seeks to aid in the enforcement of the present forestry laws and to uphold the work of the State forester, including the development of the State forests and of the State nursery for forest seedlings.

"It hopes by further arousing and educating public sentiment to prepare the way for further legislation, aiming primarily at these objects, improvement of protection against forest fires; the securing of more exact data as to the actual forest conditions of the State; the increase of State holdings of forest lands in the several counties, especially where necessary to protect watersheds; the development of a rational method of taxation of forest lands.

"It strives to inform the public of the present value to the State of its wood and lumber interests and to show that without a change in methods these will be materially lessened in the near future, and further to demonstrate the incalculable importance to the State that its scenic, natural and artistic values be not diminished by failure to preserve its forests, streams and lakes.

"It aims to secure and disseminate information among lumbermen and farmers as to the best ways of handling timber and wood lands, having in view both their present and future productiveness, and to convince them that they can contribute to the solution of forestry problems and add to their own profits by a more conservative and scientific cutting and planting of their own wood lots.

"It further aims to develop an appreciation of the value of growing young timber, and to point out the folly of sacrificing the valuable future crop for slight present gain, as may be done in destroying or neglecting to care for the young trees.

"The association expects to stimulate both the planting and the preservation of the forests in this State in behalf of its agriculture. The widespread, rapid and wasteful exhaustion of our forests destroys the prosperity of many rural towns, leads to a large increase in their tax rate and, in some sections, is producing frequent freshets, washouts, and loss of public and private property."

The officers of the association are as follows: President, Ernest Hitchcock; vice-presidents, Theodore Vail and Redfield Proctor; secretary-treasurer, Rodger M. Oldenham; executive committee, Allen M. Fletcher, A. J. Eaton, James Hartness, A. F. Hawes, Frank Plumley, and the officers of the association named.

It is to be hoped this association may have the hearty co-operation of the people of every town in Vermont. If the town already has timber, it needs to conserve the same. If it has not timber, it needs forestry. In either event all towns in Vermont should take steps to aid in the work of putting Vermont again on the map as regards both timber growth and scientific lumbering.

FAIR PLAY IN COUNTY POLITICS.

The desirability of continuing the distribution of State senators in Chittenden county has already been emphasized in these columns. We have insisted that the voters of Burlington should make it a point to vote for some two candidates for the Senate from this city and some two candidates from other towns on the north and south sides of Winooski in order to assure the continuation of the satisfactory arrangement for the distribution of these positions.

We say this subject to our fundamental proposition that the State's interests would be promoted in every way by extending the senatorial service as well as that of town representatives more than two years and thus assuring both State and lesser political divisions the advantages of that experience we hold so essential when continuing to employ men of experience and training in our varied business and industrial life.

If we are to have new men every two years, however, then one town having as good material as its neighbors, is plainly entitled to its turn in representation at the State capital. By voting on September 12 for the best two men from Burlington and two men from the outside, subject to the considerations named, the county will carry out the system which has so long prevailed regarding the State senators in Chittenden county.

We would not be understood as holding that Burlington, having joined in assuring just representation for other towns in the Senate, should proceed to monopolize, or "hog," most of the other

county officers. The records show that no matter what towns secure representation on the county ticket, those men as a rule sooner or later move to this city and become units in this community.

This consideration affords all the more reason why Burlington voters should not set out to monopolize other county officers as well as State senators. At the present time two State senators, the judge of probate, the State's attorney, county clerk, county treasurer, probate officer and county auditor are residents of Burlington. The only county offices in outside towns are the one assistant judge of the county court and the sheriff, who are from Essex Junction, the other assistant judge from Shelburne, and the high bailiff of Huntington.

In order that our readers may know precisely how the situation stands we show how the rotation of officers has stood in recent years, let it hit where it may, as a means of promoting fair play in distribution at this time:

In 1900 the State senators of Chittenden county were R. E. Brown of Burlington, W. H. Varney of Charlotte, W. J. Fuller of Underhill.

In 1902, the year of the Clement schism, the State senators were C. W. Brownell, C. J. Russell and E. M. Sutton, all of whom were living in Burlington, although Dr. Russell was a credited citizen of Hinesburg.

In 1904 the State senators were C. S. Isham of Burlington, C. S. Ashley of Milton, A. T. Stevens of Richmond.

In 1906 the State senators were W. J. Van Patten of Burlington, C. S. Fletcher of Essex Junction, G. N. Roberts of Shelburne.

In 1908 the State senators were I. F. Hobart of Westford, A. L. Bingham of Williston, J. E. Kennedy of Williston.

In 1910 the State senators were M. L. Powell of Burlington, G. M. Norton of Huntington, J. A. Smith of Jericho.

In 1912 the State senators were E. C. Mower of Burlington, F. E. Bigwood of Colchester, E. W. Henry of Underhill, J. J. Quinlan of Charlotte.

In 1914 the State senators were H. B. Shaw and M. L. Powell of Burlington, E. O. Martin of Hinesburg, F. E. Blake of Milton.

It thus appears that Bolton on the north side of the Winooski and South Burlington on the south side, are the two towns that have not had State senators since the beginning of the new century and geographically would claim their turn now. The towns presenting candidates at this time, however, are Essex and Jericho on the north side, and Richmond and South Burlington on the south side, all out of turn except South Burlington. In fact, we do not recall when South Burlington had a State senator, if ever.

As judge of probate Burlington for years had Torrey E. Wales, who was followed by Judge M. A. Bingham of Essex, the latter having been succeeded by O. P. Ray of Burlington by governor's appointment and through election by J. H. Macomber of Burlington, who claimed support also as a native of Westford.

The State's attorneys have hailed from Burlington for years without exception. For sheriff in turn Charlotte furnished the late Joseph Barton. Underhill was represented by Thomas Reeves, Colchester furnished E. H. Horton, and Westford and Essex are credited with the present incumbent, J. H. Allen.

For assistant county judges, who have been taken from outside towns from time immemorial to the present generation, the north side towns since 1880 have furnished Judges E. H. Lane of Jericho, T. W. R. Nichols of Essex, L. C. Nichols of Westford, G. W. Stevens of Bolton, E. T. Holbrook of Milton, J. W. Lavigne of Colchester, J. H. Lyon of Colchester, E. W. Quinn of Underhill, and F. V. Hall of Essex, the present incumbent.

During this quarter of a century the south side towns have furnished as assistant judges of the county court Judges E. B. Andrews of Richmond, J. E. Smith of South Burlington, O. J. Tomlinson of Huntington, H. C. Root of Charlotte, J. H. Allen of Hinesburg, F. A. Veeel of Shelburne, W. A. Barber of Williston, Lincoln Merrihue of South Burlington, and H. W. Tracy of Shelburne, who is now serving in his first term.

As a rule the different assistant judges of the county court have been limited to two terms of two years each, but a notable exception was made in the case of Judge Allen of Hinesburg, who held the office six years.

It thus becomes evident that the outside towns are entitled by precedent to at least two State senators and to the two assistant judges of the county court, with occasional shifts of other county officers. Jericho has reached its turn to have the assistant judge of the county court at the rounding out of the quarter century, its candidate being C. H. Hayden, Colchester has had three assistant judges since Jericho was first represented on the bench of the county, and Essex two, while all the other towns have had one judge each in that time. Precedent would re-elect Shelburne's present judge from the south side, Judge Tracy, for a second term.

We believe the republicans of Chittenden county will do well all things considered to stick to what has been found to be a satisfactory precedent in the offices that have been treated as rotary among the respective towns even though we might personally favor candidates out of the turn of their towns. Every town has deserving and efficient men that can fill the bill as well as other new men when the time comes. If on the other hand Burlington or Essex should get a monopoly of candidates on the county ticket, our democratic friends would almost inevitably take advantage of this situation to make a combination with dissatisfied towns to win a sweeping victory all along the line, and leave both Burlington and Essex out in the cold.

The charges against Senator Page, as an index of his mental attitude toward right and wrong, are far more serious than their bearing on the commission of the acts themselves. His reply framed with more than his customary addressness, does not give satisfactory evidence that

his moral vision is clear. It reminds a prominent State official of the Irishman's defence against the stealing of a duck. First, he did not steal it; second, when detected he returned it; third, he brought it back in better shape than he took it. No great harm has been done by the acts of Senator Page, but as a sidelight on his relation toward sincerity, the influence is weakening.

The question is asked, What will be the effect on Senator Page's present canvass? That remains to be seen. It will not add to his strength except as it is regarded by some as a political move only—and most of those likely to so regard it are actively committed to Mr. Page already. It will, we think, weaken him to a considerable extent among the number of voters, believed to be large, who are still undecided whom they will support. It is well understood that Mr. Fletcher is an issue in this canvass at least as sharply defined as Mr. Page. Those who are for him are for him, and those against him will not be attracted or even driven to him by any conceivable conditions. Any weakening of Mr. Page would be likely to inure to the advantage of Governor Gates, toward whom the public is at least tolerant.

UNCLE SAM vs. CANADA. (From the St. Johnsbury Caledonian.)

In this connection what Canada does for its volunteers may be of interest. The Canadian private receives \$3 a month, as contrasted with the base pay of the private of the American army of \$15. From this \$3 the Canadian government requires that the private assign \$15 to his wife or dependent mother who is also given what is called a separation allowance of \$20 a month plus \$5 from the patriotic fund raised by individual subscription throughout the Dominion, so that the wife receives a minimum of \$40 a month with certain further additions for children between certain specified ages from the patriotic fund.

Vermont will want to do its full duty to the boys who have gone to the front and whose dependents at home are lacking the necessities of life.

FAIRBANKS FAMILY REUNION.

The 14th annual reunion of the Fairbanks family in America will be held at Dedham, Mass., Saturday, August 26. This will be a patriotic meeting and it is hoped every relative and descendant, with friends, will answer the roll call at the old homestead on the 280th anniversary of the building of the home of the family's ancestors. The speakers will be the Hon. Charles Warren Fairbanks of Indianapolis, Ind., the Rev. Charles E. Burton of Oak Park, Chicago, William Sumner Appleton, secretary of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, Boston, and the Hon. Henry O. Fairbanks of Quincy, Mass. Music will be furnished by the Lotus Male quartette of Boston.

Turkish government has again refused to permit neutral commission to investigate food conditions in Syria or otherwise interest itself in situation there.

BURLINGTON SAVINGS BANK

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Its Growth and Taxes paid to State of Vermont.

DEPOSITS.	SURPLUS.
\$ 3,710.12.....January 1, 1850.....	\$ 56.34
23,750.25.....January 1, 1860.....	214.57
263,799.55.....January 1, 1870.....	9,812.99
1,187,609.36.....January 1, 1880.....	43,239.43
2,121,207.11.....January 1, 1890.....	170,238.51
7,000,561.09.....January 1, 1900.....	330,685.37
12,038,461.88.....January 1, 1910.....	832,786.95
15,815,768.44.....July 1, 1916.....	\$1,271,838.79

Amount paid in taxes to State of Vermont in 1860 was.....5,567.53
Amount paid in taxes to State of Vermont in 1870 was.....15,575.03
Amount paid in taxes to State of Vermont in 1880 was.....44,158.48
Amount paid in taxes to State of Vermont in 1890 was.....57,612.45
Amount paid in taxes to State of Vermont in 1910 was.....112,723.29

INTEREST 4 PER CENT. COMPOUND.

Deposits received from \$1.00 to \$3,000. WRITE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

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Can your friend afford, from the standpoint of his own personal interests, to accept appointment as your executor and trustee?

Why not consider the selection of an executor and a trustee as a business matter and appoint the Burlington Trust Company?

If there is some special reason for having a relative or friend serve, appoint him co-executor and co-trustee, thus relieving him of most of the burden.

Our officers will be glad to talk this matter over with you.

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Surplus is over a quarter of a million dollars.
Assets over.....\$2,867,000.00

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This Way to Independence

The direct road to independence is by way of a bank account with the Home Savings Bank. Do not put off another month what you can do now. Your account is invited. 4 per cent. interest paid.

WHAT OUR NEIGHBORS SAY

An Important Statement of the Case of Bank Commissioner Williams and Senator Page.

(From the Randolph Herald.)

There will be a variety of views regarding the public statement by Bank Commissioner Frank C. Williams of Newport concerning the banking and alleged tax dodging methods of Senator Carroll S. Page and the Senator's reply in defence and explanation thereof. Coming at the psychological moment in the Page-Fletcher senatorial campaign, Mr. Williams' revelations will be discounted by Mr. Page's more ardent supporters as a political move intended to injure the senator's cause in the pending contest. It will be asked why the subject has not been opened by Mr. Williams before, if the purpose is merely to serve the public interest with reference to banking, which is the particular interest committed to the commissioner who has it been suppressed until now, when, according to Mr. Williams' own statement, all the abuses that he complained of have been removed.

On the other hand, those who believe Mr. Williams' course has been correct will be able to justify it by urging that a call had been made for the facts in Mr. Williams' possession—known also, in part, at least, by others—and that it was his duty as a public official to give them out. If he refused, it might discredit him as a public official and open him to the accusation of shuffling in wrong doing a man who was a candidate for office because of his candidacy.

Knowing Mr. Williams and regarding him as one who would seek to do right according to his best light, we are of the opinion that he gave the matter most careful consideration and acted without bias as he believed the best interests of his department and of the public demanded.

So far as the statement is concerned, it seems to be predicated on facts that Senator Page does not dispute. The public will judge whether the methods described or are not discredit to Mr. Page, in view of the circumstances. It is, we hold, highly important at this juncture that the voters have the record of all the candidates before them for critical examination. Even the business policies and the personal character of aspirants for office are proper subjects of consideration, for they give the best possible indication of the man's natural integrity or lack of it—a vital matter in the choice of public officials. However able or experienced one may be, there can be no reasonable assurance that he will do the right thing in the discharge of public duty if his moral vision is warped or his capacity corrupted.

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